

Citrusville Morning Herald.

Monday, March 28, 1870.

The Bailey Defalcation.

But the very destruction of the United States College of the Third District of New York. The Government will not be the loser in the end, because the bondsmen of the delinquents will pay for the delinquency. But the delinquents will, consequently, ride on the whisky distilleries and tobacco plantations, and the result of being a very serious delinquent and honorable man. He must have retained handsome sums. Collectors are allowed a percentage on the percentage of delinquents collected by the courts. In addition to which, the salary was \$5,000 per annum. It is surmised that the delinquents' expenses to secure the position had involved him in extraordinary expenses, and that it was to meet these that he resorted to his frauds and ruin. The delinquents were by a thorough examination of the assessment lists, showed that there only \$165,000 marked off the books of the Third-second district as "collected." The sum of the amount of assessments paid by the delinquents exceeds \$400,000 is considered doubtful by those acquainted with the business of the district, and the delinquents will not probably exceed a total of \$125,000 at most.

Meanwhile, Bailey has absconded or kept himself concealed from the officers of the law. The Government detectives are on the lookout for him, but how soon they will succeed in procuring his attendance it is impossible to say. Those who were confident that he had left the country have now changed their opinion, and the general impression is that he is somewhere in New York city, and that he will be forthcoming when wanted. It is stated by the Washington correspondent of an Eastern paper that the Treasury Department has received information about ex-Collector Bailey which leaves no doubt that he is a defaulter to a larger amount than first reported. He left a letter that day, it is said, came into the hands of the Treasury officials, in which he admits the delinquency, and says it occurred two or three years ago in the Fourth district without any fault on his part; that the Government owes him \$10,000 which he wants to have go to his bondsmen; that he is going to a foreign country, and has left funds enough to last him six months; that he has left his wife and children, but \$500, and that soon he can learn the language of the country to which he is going, he will go to work to retrieve his fortune and settle his accounts.

The New York Times says the amount of the delinquency is much smaller than what was first reported, that another motive is conjectured for his flight. The Times says:

"Bailey is very sensitive, has borne a slight attack, has moved in some of the best circles and has many friends with many very valuable and influential friends. He had conducted the business of his office as he was first appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in such a manner as to produce the respect and confidence of all persons who belong to a class that seldom forgive injuries. Mr. Bailey had failed in the prosecution of his charges against Judge Fullerton, had spent a great deal of money in considering money in the effort to conduct the prosecution successfully, and he hoped that if he succeeded he would be able to retrieve some of his losses and relieve the officers, which he had 'borrowed' from the Treasury from time to time. Seeing that he was about to fail in his case of Fullerton, and knowing that his failure there would greatly damage his chances of success in almost any prosecution, he feelingly decided to abscond on various charges of false arrest, and presented amounting to malfeasance in office, determined to 'see the world' and escape on account, punish himself, and to try to get the future to adjust his 'score' with the Government. He was, however, so weak as to leave behind him what he clearly saw would be cast at him by reason of his failure in the Fullerton case; he could not bear to meet the eyes of those whom he had injured, and he fled."

Washington Letter.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.

Atlanta Chronicle Herald:

"After several days of very rough and disagreeable weather, spring has suddenly burst in upon us, and at the present writing we are having very pleasant weather, and the 'Jenkins' are delighted at the change, and are now able to be around the city, picking up items that have lain dormant during the inclemency of the past week. I assure you that the Jenkins family are about, your correspondent saw in the gallery of the Senate yesterday, one of the family comprising a seat side by side with 'very handsome' lady, who, if size and weight corresponded, with her quality would have embraced the worth of a half million ordinary 'Belle'—as she weighed about three hundred." On her left sat another 'Robesonia' pouring sweet things into her 'ear'—as we supposed—but she knowing something of the arts and sweet will of the 'Robesonia' family generally, he made, we should think, but little impression, but owing to the distance that separated us we could not tell how either succeeded, as about three hundred pounds of human material being upon us.

The Lenten season being upon us, many of the gayeties of Washington have ceased, and the Episcopals and Catholics are quite busy in the observance of the rules of the Church. But the state societies, always counted among the pleasant gatherings of the city, are still being held, and without departing there it is simply truth to say that the one held last night by the Episcopalian, if it did not bring in the church at least visited with the best in its array of men, women, and numbers, worth mentioning was there, and you saw him at least, a judge of female society."

Compassionate enough the number, who by his genial and easy manner, attracting a party with that same ease, grace and dignity, which marks him in the more bold and important duties of legislation, and your member, Hon. C. W. Gilliland, did not distrust him, as a man here who appears more wide-awake to the interests of his constituents, more polite and attentive to the people from your State than he, and his ability cannot fail to soon make him a conspicuous member of the House. He is always found in his seat attending to his duties and is ever watchful of the interests of his constituents and your State.

Washington Chronicle Herald.

Your correspondent also noticed Senator Scott, wife and daughter, Representatives Dickey and Gars, of your State, whose presence added to the pleasure of the occasion.

There were also present distinguished persons from other States, among whom we will mention the Hon. J. F. Asper with (his) two accomplished daughters, with Mr. Accompanied by his charming and attractive niece, Miss Boone, of N. J. Judge Middlebrooke, from Conn., and the distinguished Poet, Mr. Minor, of Va., and many other personages too numerous to mention. I neglected to mention the other distinguished characters—Sawyer, the usual, was there, with "pencil" in mind, but it's doubtful whether he was in fact, as his mind seemed to be wholly occupied with the three hundred pounds of humanity we saw in the Senate Gallery, who graced the occasion with his presence; but will say to his credit that he acquitted himself in the art of loitering exceedingly well.

The whole affair was a perfect success, and every one left at a late hour, hoping they might be there again.

Respectfully, "GLENNER."

The Northern Pacific Railroad

Samuel Wilkeson, Esq., President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says: The line of the Northern Pacific will be the cheapest to the trade and commerce of the world, because it will be the shortest of the American trans-continental highways. It is 373 miles nearer on a measured line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound than from Chicago to San Francisco. This economy in favor of the North Pacific route will be increased by adding to it the equated distances arising from the difference of grades on the two lines.

By the Northern Pacific the distance from Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean is 12,800 miles.

100 miles of which is 1300 feet above the sea.	
300 " " " " " " " "	2500
400 " " " " " " " "	2550
500 " " " " " " " "	2600
600 " " " " " " " "	3000
700 " " " " " " " "	3400

By the Central Pacific Railroad the distance from Chicago to the Pacific Ocean is 3375 miles.

500 of which is 1000 feet above the sea.	
300 " " " " " " " "	3300
400 " " " " " " " "	3700
500 " " " " " " " "	4200
600 " " " " " " " "	4500
700 " " " " " " " "	4600
800 " " " " " " " "	4600
900 " " " " " " " "	4600

Engineers allow one mile for every 51.08 feet of rise to denote the amount of additional expenses of operating the line.

Of the North Pacific Railroad only about sixty miles are as high as 4000 feet above the sea. On the Central Pacific the average altitude of 1200 miles is 533 feet; 250 miles over 6000 feet; 110 miles over 7000 feet. The "Sherman" Summit is 8335 feet. The "Deer Lodge" Summit is 7800 feet. The highest on the North Pacific is only 4950 feet above the sea.

The elevation of the Central Pacific, compared with the low grades of the North Pacific, will suggest obstructions by falls of snow. Every 1000 feet of elevation is equivalent to three degrees of Fahrenheit.

The North Pacific will be the shortest and fastest route between New York and Shanghai, for this reason, that, in addition to the advantages of its low grades, it is 10,667 miles less from New York to Shanghai than over its line than via San Francisco.

General Spaulding will immediately begin to send out supplies upon this railroad to the distance of fifty miles, sufficient for 1,000 men for seven months. Storehouses will be built every fifty miles, in each of which will be placed, under a guard, 20,000 rations. Supplies are also to be distributed, in the same manner, from the Mississippi, or Crow Wing, end of this division eastwardly.

Our Shipping Interests.—The President's Message.

The following is the full text of the President's special message on the subject of American commerce:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

"The Executive message of December 6, 1859, to Congress, the importance of undertaking steps to revive our decaying merchant marine was urged, and a special message promised at a future day during the session of Congress, and, accordingly, more specifically plans to accomplish this result. Now that the committee of the House of Representatives, entrusted with the labor of ascertaining the cause of the decadence of American commerce, has completed its work, and submitted a report to the legislative branch of the Government, I deem this a fitting time to execute that promise. The very able, calm and judicious committee, in their report, point out the grave wrongs which have produced the decline in our commerce. It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty millions of dollars annually, exclusive of the expense of money, which we should share with other nations, to foreigners, for doing work which should be done by our American-merchant and American-manufactured vessels. It creates a drain upon the resources of the country of just as much money, equal to casting it into the sea, so far as the nation is concerned. A decadence of the vast and ever increasing inland commerce, and the consequent exodus as is done from one to the other of the great oceans of the world, with an industrious, intelligent, and energetic population, the commerce of one day possess its full share of the commerce of another. I regret it that what the cost.—Delay will only increase this cost, and enhance the difficulty of attaining the result. I, therefore, put in the earnest plea for early action in this matter, and for the repeal of that clause of the American commerce. The advanced period of the year, and the fact that no contract for shipbuilding will probably be entered into until the question is settled by Congress, render it imperative that there should be much delay, all large vessels contracted for this year will fail of completion before winter sets in, and will be carried over for another year, thus increasing the cost of the vessels. The consideration of this subject is of great importance, affecting every interest of the country to which it will give rise, and with which our national blessing. Building ships and navigating them, and utilizing vast capital at home, this business employs thousands of our workmen in their construction and running. It creates a market for the products of the farm and the shop. It diminishes the balance of trade against us precisely to the extent of the vessels that we pay out to America, and gives us the surplus of the balance in the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Our navy at the commencement of the late war consisted of less than 500 vessels, of about 150,000 tons, and a crew of about 8,000 men. We drew from the merchant marine, which had cost the

These reports show with great minuteness the actual and comparative American territory at the time of its greatest prosperity; the actual and comparative population; the actual and comparative resources; the actual and comparative causes and exhibits other statistics of material interest in reference to the subject. As the report is before Congress I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but refer to the methods recommended by the Committee to give back to our lost commerce. As a general rule it can be adopted. I believe a direct money subsidy is needed to induce the merchant and citizen to take up the enterprise. In this case, however, my opinion is that subsidies while they may be given to specific lines of steamers or other vessels, should not be extended to the entire mercantile fleet, thus subsidizing very desirable lines of ocean traffic, a general assistance should be given in an effective way, and therefore I commend to your favorable consideration the measure so proposed by the Committee and referred to in this message.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.
March 23, 1870.

INDIAN ALIENS.

What is to be done with the red skins? Gen. Sheridan asks very pertinently if he proposed that the whites or the Indians shall be shot? Then the philanthropists are knocking at the doors of Congress for grants of farming implements, and other things, to try experiments of civilization. That has been tried before. Then comes the silly plan, to establish posts. This has been tried before. "Then come," say women, who wish to be made Indian princesses. She must have considerable self reliance in the face of the diabolical outrages recently inflicted on her sex by those pirates of the plains! Gen. Butler's plan seems to strike the key note. He proposes that there shall be no more treaties with Indians; that they shall be menaced to the laws of the land, and told to earn a living as all other inhabitants do. If these people cannot stand the march of civilization they must give way before it. That is the lung and short of it. The more they are fed, and clothed, and pensioned, the more they feel that the pale faces are afraid of them, and so acting on this theory, they exact, and—laugh at our treaties and claims. America has no room on her domain for drones, every one ought to be made to work. This proposition to discuss the Indian treaties with open doors has already prevailed, and soon the policy must be to treat these people no longer as a foreign nation."

Personal.

Gen. William Hoffman, United States Army, has been recalled.

The Louisville Courier Journal says that Whitaker is admitted in the South country as warmly as he would be if he had never written a "song of freedom."

The Chicago Journal denies the statement that Gen. Sherman desires to be stationed from the command of the Western Department, or that he asked the promotion of Colonel Baker.

General Butler says there is not much ground left in the report lately issued by the Center of the Cabinet and replace Secretary Fish. There are no indications whatever of immediate Cabinet change.

In the Circuit Court at White Plains, Westchester county, a suit was decided last week in which Horace Greeley argued against plaintiff and Moses Danieley defended. Danieley was charged with defaming the former out of \$6,000. It appears that during the year 1859, the defendant portrayed a glowing picture of the Wisconsin colonization to Mr. Greeley, that he received \$6,000 for his labors, and that he failed to effect this much desired aid. Danieley informed the "philosopher" that he company with a capital stock of \$50,000 had been formed for the purpose of acquiring such rich and fertile lands as were requisite for the success of the philanthropic undertaking. The plaintiff, on these representations, advanced the sum abovementioned on the assurance that it was a profitable investment. Subsequently it was ascertained that the goods intended for trade and purgel of the Daniel Swamp. After a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of \$7,771.

The International yacht race, to take place between New York and London, has deepened interest. Commodore J. C. Bennett, Jr., has received every encouragement to proceed with his enterprise, and many distinguished citizens are taking part in giving him their heartiest good wishes.

The New York Medical College has conferred degrees on the following graduates of the College: Mrs. M. A. R. Gilbert, Connecticut; Mrs. Elmina Y. Howland, Ohio; Miss Susan M. Smith, (colored), Ohio; Miss Mary E. Hart, New York; Miss F. de Hart, New Jersey.

Gen. Sherman says retrenchment ought to commence with the civil service; Chief Justice Chase, \$6,500 per year; Chief Justice Chase, \$6,500 per year; Vice President Schuyler, \$6,500 per year; Secretary of War \$6,500 per year.

The nominations for Congressmen in the 10th Ohio District, by the death of Truman M. Hoar, are E. D. Peck, of Wood county, Republican, and W. B. Hill, of Delaware county, Democrat.

A Mormon Elder, named Niswanger, who has fled to Agency in towns in the region of Ohio, has been especially persecuted against him, and was kept silent.

H. M. Turner, of Salem, Ohio, distiller, has paid over \$2,500,000 tax on spirits because the revenue tax on spirits has been raised. He is losing money on the 48 hour order, and intends closing down if the rule remains unmodified.

A young man in Alliance who had been dismissed from a town or village society for being determined to poison himself, and finally, he bought a pint of whiskey and drank it all during the afternoon, but being blessed with a physical constitution that refused to succumb without the aid of a stomach pump, and still lives.

The most famous young in England, just now, is the young Duke of Hamilton, who squandered a fortune of £200,000 a year, and has contracted, or more properly expended, to the amount of £500,000.

Blossius Kerr, the Turkish Minister, and George Ford and Freeman of the British Legation, have been expelled from Constantinople in June. The latter will return to this country in October, but the two former will be assigned to posts at Buenos Aires.

Nothing is yet known of Collector Battell's abduction. There is no doubt that it is an abstraction. No one knows how much more can not be determined, and until the examination now in progress is completed.

One Frank Roberts has been arrested in Memphis on charge of embezzlement of \$30,000. Englishman, and is charged to have been a leader of the Confederate army. Report says that he has several wives in different parts of the country.

The missing steamer, the City of Bremen, is almost given up for lost by those who have been more sanguine in their search.

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and

Griffin's Patent Water Packer,

Flow in general use.

J. D. & Co.

PATENT STEEL JARS.

The undersigned hereby give notice to manufacturers and parties making, selling or using Drilling Jars made of wrought iron or steel combined, that by virtue of certain assignments duly recorded at the United States Patent Office, we own the sole and absolute right, title and interest in three patents for Drilling Jars: one granted to James C. Eastman, in July, 1867, and two to Edward Griffin, in May, 1868; said patents covering all jars made of wrought iron and steel combined, and applied substantially in the manner represented in said patents and generally known as steel jars.

Griffin's Patent WATER-PACKER!

This is one of the most useful inventions for all operations where water is used. It has several advantages over any other steel jar or water packer in use. It can be put down quicker and is instantly ready for use. It has no waiting for sand to well, and by its quick action the sand is kept down. It can be used in soft or hard rock, and is not liable to break.

so that it cannot be taken out readily.

Every other Packer in Use has Fastened Strings of Tubing and Casing, so they cannot be Drawn From the Well.

It is constructed by means of a set of bars and screw threads, so that it can be drawn out of the well.

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NEWSP

Methodist Sunday School. The weather was unpropitious, and the audience numbered only about 100 persons, yet a contribution of over \$400 was made for the Library of the Methodist Sunday School.

HENRY WHITE & Co., druggists, invite an inspection of their new variety of perfumes and toilet requisites.

in the school for boys was \$47; in the school for girls, \$4. Deducting the charges of the inmates, the cost of maintenance per capita was \$71.80. The general health of the institution has been excellent, only one death having occurred in six months. The report of the government is such as to give cause for confidence in this great public charity.

er not only that the Government must
successfully maintained, but that the
moral conscience may not be demoralized
being taught that the Government is
oppressor, and that to evade the tax
is just retaliation.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANEY, Commissioner.

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is printed on a sheet 27 by 42 inches, columns—only four of which are devoted to advertisements, and gives twice as much matter as any other paper published in the State. Subscription, to any office in the United States, \$2.00 per year. Canada subscribers two extra for postage. Call and get specimen

Seed Oats, Grass &c. &c.
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prices shipped free. Call and get

NOTICE.
Application has been made to the
Clerk of the Court, to incorporate
the "New Congregation" for
Cheese Church of Titusville, and
for a decree will be made at the next
Court. **BERRY & TUGGS**
Titusville, March 19th, 1892-1893

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